

Dearne Urban District Council



**THE
HEALTH
OF
THE DEARNE
1968**

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THE DEARNE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members of the Public Health Committee, 1968/69

Chairman :
Councillor J. GRAYSON

Vice-Chairman :
Councillor M. HOTCHINS

Councillors :

Mrs. E. Howard	R. Guest
Mrs. A. M. Taylor	G. W. Hague
Mrs. J. Vince	J. T. Holmes
E. Austwick	J. E. Horton
C. E. Clark	J. C. Stanley
P. Doyle	R. Taylor

Medical Officer of Health :
D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :
T. DUFFY, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,

P R E F A C E

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Goldthorpe.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Dearne Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :

I include in this report of the health of your district details of the County Council health and school health services.

Whilst there was a natural increase of 183 in the population of the town, the Registrar General's estimate of the resident population for 1968 shows an overall decrease of 30.

It is pleasing to report that there were again no maternal deaths in the area. 8 infant deaths were recorded from a total of 489 live births. 7 of these infants were premature and all were born and died in hospital. The infant mortality rate of 16.4 compares favourably with that for the West Riding of 18.5, and for England and Wales of 18.3. The infant mortality rate for the whole of the health division in 1968 was 19.0.

The corrected death rate of 16.1 per thousand estimated population is in excess of that for the West Riding (12.6). The total deaths were 306 of which 110 were due to diseases of the heart and circulation. The death rate from this cause was 4.12 and compares with a West Riding rate of 4.34. There were 53 deaths due to cancer in various sites corresponding to a rate of 2.02 (West Riding 2.14). Deaths due to respiratory diseases totalled 46, and the death rate of 1.72 is in excess of that for the West Riding which is 1.66. There were 34 deaths from cerebro-vascular diseases and the death rate of 1.27 compares with a county rate of 1.76.

1 death was recorded from tuberculosis and 2 from other infectious diseases.

41 illegitimate births were registered, being 6 fewer than in 1967. One of these infants died before attaining the age of one year. 8% of all births in the Dearne area in 1968 were illegitimate.

Sections 'C', 'D' and 'E' of this report have been compiled by Mr. T. Duffy, Chief Public Health Inspector, and relate to the environmental aspect of the work of the Public Health Department.

I am indebted to all who have assisted in the work of the Department, and to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and assistance.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. CUSITER,
Medical Officer of Health.

Divisional Public Health Office,
Dunford House,
Wath-upon-Dearne,
Rotherham.

Tel. No. Wath-upon-Dearne 2251/2.

SECTION 'A'

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

(a) General Statistics

Area (in acres)	3,888
Resident Population—Registrar General's Estimate	26,690
Number of inhabitable houses at 31st December 1968	8,250
Population density (persons per house) ...	3·2
House density (houses per acre) ...	2·1
Rateable value	£581,685
Net product of a penny rate	£2,280

(b) Physical and Social Conditions

The Registrar General's estimate of the population shows a decrease of 30 compared to that for 1967.

The number of inhabitable houses at the end of 1968 was 8,250, an increase of 53 over that recorded at the end of 1967.

The Dearne Urban District was formed by the amalgamation of the two urban districts of Bolton-on-Dearne and Thurnscoe plus a small part of Barnburgh (Doncaster R.D.C.). This change took place on April 1st 1937 under the County of York, West Riding Review Order 1937.

Coal mining continues to be our chief industry, the social conditions of the area are those generally associated with the growth and development of mining. Most of the mines at which the majority of our local work people are employed appear likely to continue for a considerable time. The Council are continuing their good work however, of encouraging new industries to the area.

Although the proportion of the male working population employed in or about coal mining has tended to decrease slightly in recent years, it is estimated that there are still three out of every five working males in the Dearne employed in this industry.

The extension of the light industry factories is enabling more and more of the female working population to go to work within the district. Nevertheless, there continues to be a proportion of female workers who leave the Dearne area each working day for work in the textile industries.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	269	220	489
Legitimate	...	...	...	244	204	448
Illegitimate	...	...	...	25	16	41
Live Birth Rate (uncorrected) per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...		18.3
Live Birth Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...		18.0
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births	...	...	...	...		8%

Still-births :

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	3	3	6
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...		12.1
Total Live and Still-births	...	...	...	272	223	495

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :

Total	...	...	...	5	3	8
Legitimate	...	...	...	4	3	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...		16.4
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...		15.6
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	24.4
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	16.4
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	16.4
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	...	...	28.3

Maternal mortality, including abortion					
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...				0.00
Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	306
Death Rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	...	11.5
Death Rate (corrected)	...	...	...	...	16.1
Natural increase of population	...	...	...	...	183

Causes of death at different periods of life during 1968 in the Urban District of Dearne U.D.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	Under 1 year	4 Weeks and under	4 Weeks	Age in Years						
							1— 5	5— 15	15— 25	25— 35	35— 45	45— 55	55— 65
B6 Other Tuberculosis, Incl. Late Effects	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B10 Streptococcal Sore Throat, Scarlet Fever	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B18 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	3
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	1
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
B19(5) Leukaemia	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
B19(6) Other Malignant Neoplasms etc.	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	2
B20 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
B46(1) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
B23 Anaemias	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Causes of death at different periods of life during 1968 in the Urban District of Dearne U.D.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years						
					1	5	15	25	35	45	55
B 4 Meningitis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46 Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B29 Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(5) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B32 Pneumonia	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(6) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Causes of death at different periods of life during 1968 in the Urban District of Dearne U.D.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years							
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B42 Congenital Anomalies	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	M	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B45 Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE48 All Other Accidents	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE49 Suicide and Self Inflicted Injuries	M	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2
	F	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
BE50 All Other External Causes	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all Causes	M	169	5	—	—	2	1	3	4	6	16	40
	F	137	3	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	2	13
												44
												62

DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT—DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE, 1968

No.	Date of death	Cause of death	Age	Birth weight	Died at	Dom. or Inst. Birth
1.	31.1.68	1a Cerebral anoxia	15 hours	Prem. not weighed	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
2.	23.2.68	1a Pulmonary atelectasis 11 Polycystic disease of kidney	6 hours	5 10	Montagu Hospital Mexborough.	Inst.
3.	8.5.68	1a Atelectasis b Prematurity	11 hours	5	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
4.	23.6.68	1a Extreme prematurity	45 minutes	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
5.	28.7.68	1a Prematurity b Spontaneous rupture of membranes	6 hours	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
6.	28.7.68	1a Prematurity b Spontaneous rupture of membranes	5 hours	2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
7.	14.10.68	1a Placenta praevia b Prematurity	14 hours	3 12	Western Hospital, Doncaster.	Inst.
8.	9.12.68	1a Prematurity	10 hours	2 12	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.	Inst.

DEARNE 1968

	Dearne Urban District 1968	Divi- sion 26 1968	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admini- strative County	England and Wales
Population	26,690	110,070	1,260,340	1,774,270	*
Live Births (Crude)	18.3	18.2	17.5	17.6	
Live Births (Corrected)	18.0		17.9	17.8	16.9
Death Rate — All causes Crude	11.5	11.2	12.3	11.6	
Death Rate — All causes Corrected	16.1		12.9	12.6	11.9
Tuberculosis					
Respiratory	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
Other Forms	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01
All Forms	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04
Cancer	2.02	2.07	2.25	2.14	2.32
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	1.27	1.52	1.89	1.76	*
Heart and Circu- latory Diseases	4.12	3.69	4.64	4.34	*
Respiratory Diseases	1.72	1.95	1.74	1.66	*
Maternal Mortality	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.24
Infantile Mortality	16.4	19.0	19.7	18.5	18.3
Neo Natal Mortality	16.4	16.5	13.1	12.1	12.4
Perinatal Mortality	28.3	31.4	25.8	25.0	24.7
Still-births	12.1	16.7	14.4	14.3	14.3

*Figures not available

DIVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS

It should be remembered that the rates quoted below are calculated on relatively small numbers and that variations from year to year may or may not be statistically valid. It is of value, however, to compare the differing rates over a period of years.

Live Births :

In the Divisional Area in 1968 165 illegitimate births have been recorded from a total of 2,039 live and still births. 8% of all births in the Division were therefore illegitimate. Two years ago the percentage of illegitimate births was 5.5, and in 1967 it was 7%. This rising trend in illegitimate births applies to the whole country but is more pronounced in the larger cities and towns.

The birth rate for the Division in 1968 was 18.2 per thousand live births, which is similar to the rate for the previous year. For the administrative county the rate in 1968 was 17.6 and for England and Wales it was 16.9. The Divisional rate is therefore slightly higher than that for the West Riding and the country as a whole.

The natural increase of population, i.e. excess of births over deaths in 1968, was 773. However, the Registrar General's estimate of the population for mid-1968 for the Division as a whole showed only an increase of 80. It would appear, therefore, that slightly under 700 people have moved from the area during the year. There has been a contraction of the coal industry, and it may be that some of the families have moved to other areas of the country in search of alternative employment. There is also a noticeable increase in the size of the populations of adjoining rural districts, and it is not unlikely that local families are moving into the neighbouring villages where modern houses have recently been constructed in pleasant surroundings.

Deaths :

The unadjusted death rate for the Division from all causes was 11.2 per thousand of the estimated population. The corresponding rate for the West Riding was 11.6 and for England and Wales 11.9.

Infant Mortality :

The infant death rate for the whole of the Division in 1968 was 19.0 per thousand live births compared with a rate of 25.9 in 1967 and 22.1 in 1966. This improvement in the

infant mortality rate is encouraging and it compares with a rate of 18.5 for the West Riding administrative county, and 18.3 for England and Wales. A total of 38 infants died under one year of age, and 30 of these survived less than seven days. Prematurity remains the dominant factor and 22 of the 38 infants which died were born prematurely.

Peri-natal Mortality :

The peri-natal mortality rate includes all stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age per thousand live and stillbirths. It therefore provides a reliable guide to the standard of maternal care. In 1968 the peri-natal mortality rate for the Health Division 26 was 31.4 as against a rate of 29.5 in 1967. The rate for the West Riding administrative county in 1968 was 25.0.

The stillbirth rate per thousand live and stillbirths was 16.7 compared with 14.3 in 1967 and the increase in this rate is reflected in the peri-natal mortality rate. The stillbirth rate per thousand live and stillbirths for the West Riding administrative county in 1968 was 14.3.

Tuberculosis

As in the two previous years there was a total of 6 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in 1968. This corresponds to a death rate of 0.05 per thousand of the population. The rate for respiratory tuberculosis was 0.02, and for other forms of tuberculosis 0.04.

If the present satisfactory state of affairs is to be maintained and improved, we must continue our efforts at eradication of this disease.

Cancer :

A total of 228 deaths were attributed to cancer of all sites in 1968 and this was an increase of 20 deaths over the figure for 1967. The death rate was 2.07 (1.95 in 1967 and 1.76 in 1966). Deaths from cancer of the lung totalled 56 which is one fewer than in 1967. 25% of all cancer deaths were due to cancer of the lung, and all but 6 of the deaths were in males.

There were 9 deaths from cancer of the uterus corresponding to a death rate of 0.08 per thousand of the estimated population. The rate for the administrative county was 0.09.

Cerebrovascular Diseases :

The death rate attributed to this cause was 1.52 compared with a West Riding rate of 1.76. Under this heading deaths are included from such factors as strokes due to cerebral haemorrhage, thrombosis or embolism, and mortality increases progressively with age.

Heart and Circulatory Diseases :

This group of diseases includes coronary diseases and angina, and represents the most common cause of death in the country. Mortality is appreciably higher at the age of 55 and upwards. The rate for the Division in 1968 was 3.69 which compares with the rate of 4.34 for the county as a whole.

Diseases of the Respiratory System :

215 deaths were recorded under this heading of which 117 (55%) were attributed to chronic bronchitis. The death rate of 1.95 per thousand was higher than for last year in the Division when a rate of 1.56 was recorded. It is also higher than the rates for the administrative county—1.66 and the aggregate of urban districts in the county 1.74. In comparison with other causes of death, deaths from respiratory diseases are disproportionately high in this area. Not only are respiratory diseases a major cause of death, but chronic bronchitis is a cause of frequent and repeated illness amongst the working population. The condition is to some extent preventable in that cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution are major factors in causing the condition.

Maternal Mortality :

I am again pleased to report that there were no maternal deaths recorded in the Division in 1968.

SECTION 'B'

General Provision of Health Services in the Area Staff at 31st December, 1968

Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health :
Dr. D. J. Cusiter

Divisional Nursing Officer :
Miss V. Dunford

Departmental Medical Officers :
Dr. S. K. Pande, Margaret Bolsover.

Part-time Medical Officers :

Drs. F. Amin,	I. Campbell,
Barbara Demaine,	Jessica Core,
M. F. W. Bajorek,	Mary Scott,
P. L. Baker,	H. H. Smith,
B. R. Baker,	J. Wilczynski.
D. M. Bell,	

Obstetrician :
Dr. J. C. MacWilliam

Ophthalmologists :
Miss M. A. C. Jones, Dr. S. K. Bannerjee.
(Consultant)

Child Psychiatrist :
Dr. J. D. Orme

Health Visitors and Assistant Health Visitors :

Mrs. E. Appleyard,	Mrs. M. Mitchell,
Mrs. J. Brown,	Mrs. I. Pettman,
Mrs. G. I. Ellis,	Mrs. O. Smith,
Miss L. Ferneyhough.	Miss M. Sorby,
Mrs. M. Fisher,	Miss A. D. Willoughby,
Mrs. D. Goddard,	Miss H. Wray,
Miss M. L. Hampshire,	Mrs. N. Breeze,
Mrs. M. Jenkinson,	Mrs. G. Malpass,
Mrs. M. M. Knowles,	Mrs. N. M. Noble,
Miss V. McCulloch,	Miss P. A. Yarwood,
Mrs. J. V. McLoughlin,	Mrs. I. Senior.
Mrs. I. E. Milnes,	

Midwives :

Miss J. Dearden,	Miss G. Randall,
Mrs. O. D. Edwards.	Mrs. N. Roe,
Mrs. M. L. Green,	Mrs. A. E. Smith,
Mrs. J. Gross,	Mrs. M. Panton,
Mrs. A. Hessam,	Mrs. D. A. Taylor,
Mrs. H. E. Hillery,	Mrs. M. Venables,
Miss K. A. A. Howland,	Mrs. R. Williams,
Mrs. B. Hill,	Miss D. A. M. Spencer,
Mrs. V. J. Marley.	Mrs. J. Godfrey.

District Nurses :

Mrs. M. Brooks,	Mrs. B. W. Hucknall,
Mrs. J. Cox,	Mrs. A. Leaver,
Mrs. H. Dyson,	Mrs. M. McCormack,
Mrs. E. Elsworth,	Mrs. A. E. Moore,
Mrs. E. Firth,	Mrs. M. Probert,
Miss E. Gill,	Mrs. K. Roebuck,
Mrs. I. Goldsbrough,	Mrs. M. Waldron,
Mrs. N. Harrison,	Mrs. J. Wilson.
Mrs. M. Herring,	

Mental Welfare Officers :

Mrs. F. H. Redman.	Miss D. Bailey.
Mr. P. Leslie,	

Training Centre :

Supervisor : Miss E. Taylor

Mrs. J. Cavill,	Mrs. M. Gray,
Mr. D. Beevers,	Mrs. M. Clarke,
Mr. T. Garbett,	Mrs. J. D. Marshall,
Mrs. E. Naylor,	Mrs. B. M. Thompson.
Mrs. I. Ardron,	Mrs. M. L. Lewis,

Administrative and Clerical Staff :- Senior Clerks :

Mr. P. Goddard, Mr. A. Wilkinson.

Sectional Clerks

Mr. E. K. New Mr. H. Haigh.
Miss J. Flavell, Mrs. P. A. Sturman.

Clerks :

Mrs. S. Clare,	Miss L. Jones,
Mrs. A. Mann,	Miss J. Worton.
Mrs. F. Shaw,	Miss O. Stanton.
Miss J. E. Hutchinson,	Mrs. A. C. Moran,
Mrs. M. Mason (P.T.),	Mrs. D. Law (P.T.).
Mrs. J. Chantry (P.T.),	

Home Helps :

178 home helps

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children - Section 22

Ante-Natal Clinics :

C.W.C. Welfare Avenue, Conisbrough.	Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Road, Denaby Main.	Wednesday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	do.
C.W.C. Welfare Park, Goldthorpe.	Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Adwick Road, Mexborough.	Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Barbers Avenue, Rawmarsh.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. Mary Scott
C.W.C. Rock House, Swinton.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon and 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. H. H. Smith (Well-woman Clinic)
C.W.C. off Houghton Road, Thurnscoe.	Friday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Street, Wath-upon-Dearne.	Friday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. F. Amin

Attendances :

Clinic	No. of patients who attended	No. of Attendances
Conisbrough ...	40	213
Conisbrough G.P. Clinic...	180	851
Denaby Main ..	60	497
Goldthorpe ...	55	194
Mexborough ...	49	243
Mexborough G.P. Clinic...	139	690
Rawmarsh Barbers Ave.	135	635
Swinton ...	72	463
Thurnscoe ...	60	156
Wath-upon- Dearne ...	69	337
TOTAL	859	4279

Dr. J. C. MacWilliam who also holds an appointment as Senior Hospital Medical Officer at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, is Medical Officer in charge of the Local Health Authority Ante-natal clinics at Denaby Main, Conisbrough, Mexborough, Goldthorpe and Thurnscoe, and I am grateful for the co-operation and support received from him during the year. The group practice at Conisbrough have for the past three years held their ante-natal clinic in the Conisbrough Child Welfare Centre, and during this period there has been a steady improvement in the peri-natal mortality rate in this area. Two General Practitioners in Mexborough and one in Kilnhurst also share accommodation at Child Welfare Centres for their clinics, and in other areas District Midwives attend ante-natal clinics held in family doctors' surgeries.

Ante-natal Relaxation Classes :

Clinic	No. of Attendances			
Goldthorpe ...	...	...	...	285
Mexborough ...	...	...	...	96
Rawmarsh ...	...	...	...	356
Swinton ...	...	...	...	256
Thurnscoe ...	...	...	...	180
Wath-upon-Dearne	...	...	...	238
Conisbrough ...	...	...	...	143
	TOTAL			
	1,554			

Family Planning Clinics :

Family Planning Clinics provided by the Mexborough Branch of the Family Planning Association are held at the Child Welfare Centre, Mexborough, each Tuesday evening between 6.15 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. (except in August). Patients attend by appointment only. The Association also provide a Cervical Cytology service in addition to that provided by the Local Health Authority and some General Practitioners.

The Branch is supported financially by a grant from the West Riding County Council, and they have co-operated with the Health Visitors in providing assistance to mothers of problem families who are referred to the clinic.

Infant Welfare Clinics :

C.W.C. Conisbrough	Dr. M. Bajorek
Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Denaby Main	Dr. M. Bajorek
Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Goldthorpe	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Mexborough	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	
Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. S. K. Pande
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Monkwood)	Dr. D. M. Bell
Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Barbers Avenue)	Dr. Jessica Core
Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Swinton	Dr. I. Campbell
Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Thurnscoe	Dr. J. Wilczynski
Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	
Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	(for both sessions)
C.W.C. Wath-upon-Dearne	Dr. D. M. Bell
Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	
Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	(for both sessions)
C.W.C. Kilnhurst	Dr. Jessica Core
Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	

Attendances :

Centre	No. of individual children who attended	Total No. of Attendances	
		Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Conisbrough	622	1271	1371
Denaby Main	222	801	649
Goldthorpe	536	1384	1115
Kilnhurst	219	794	876
Mexborough	493	3927	698
Monkwood	334	683	694
Rawmarsh	513	930	875
Swinton	576	2008	1629
Thurnscoe	764	1936	2612
Wath-on-Dearne	803	1951	2146
	5082	15685	12665

All infant welfare clinics in the area have a Medical Officer in attendance and provide complete facilities for the examination of the children under school age and for immunisation and vaccination. In addition, the Health Visitors take the opportunity to introduce Health Education activities during the infant welfare sessions, and National Welfare Foods and other proprietary brands of infant foods are available for sale to mothers.

Premature Infants :

A premature infant is defined as one which weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth even though the mother may have gone full term.

During the year in review, there were 167 premature births including 13 sets of twins. This total includes 22 still-births. Only 18 of the small babies were born at home and 89%, or 149, were born in hospital.

22 premature babies died within the first four weeks of life, and 3 of these were under 2 lbs in weight; 4 others weighed between 2 and 3 lbs., and 9 weighed between 3 and 4 lbs.

85% of all premature babies survived over twenty-eight days.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN IN 1968

District	Born Alive			Stillbirths			No. removed to Hosp. After Birth	No. who survived 28 days	Born at Home	Born in Hosp.	Total
	At Home	In Hosp.	Total	At Home	In Hosp.	Total					
Conisbrough	—	28	28	—	2	2	—	—	—	25	25
Dearne	6	38	44	—	5	5	1	6	31	37	
Mexborough	2	18	20	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	16
Rawmarsh	4	35	39	1	8	9	2	4	33	37	
Swinton	4	17	21	—	2	2	1	2	14	16	
Wath-upon-Dearne	2	13	15	—	—	—	—	2	12	14	
TOTALS	18	149	167	1	17	18	4	16	129	145	

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Child:

165 illegitimate births were registered during 1968 representing 8% of all births. 124 of these came to the notice of this Department and these are analysed as follows:

Marital Status:

(1) Married :			
(a) with previous illegitimate children	...	...	17
(b) without previous illegitimate children	...	...	22
(2) Single :			
(a) with previous illegitimate children	...	...	11
(b) without previous illegitimate children	...	...	66
(3) Widowed or Divorced :			
(a) with previous illegitimate children	...	...	4
(b) without previous illegitimate children	...	...	4

Age incidence:

The County Council operate a scheme for the care of the unmarried mother and her child which provides for the financial responsibility to be accepted by the County Council for the maintenance of unmarried mothers in Welfare Homes for a period of thirteen weeks excluding the lying-in period.

In this area we rely heavily on the help and co-operation of the social workers employed by the Doncaster and Sheffield Diocesan Moral Welfare Councils in making the arrangements for unmarried mothers, and I wish to express my thanks to all concerned.

Problem Families:

The County Council have a scheme whereby on the recommendation of the Divisional Medical Officer and the Divisional Welfare Officer they will guarantee to district councils the rent of council houses where there are young children in the family, and there is a possibility that the family would be made homeless if they were evicted for rent arrears.

During 1968 rent guarantees were made in respect of 26 families in the Division. The position is reviewed every six months, and meanwhile supervisory visits are maintained by the staff of the Health Department in an effort to rehabilitate the family and achieve better household management.

In most cases there has been at least limited success, though a small minority of families have eventually been evicted when the rent guarantee was withdrawn.

The Divisional Medical Officer is chairman of a co-ordinating committee which consists of representatives from the Education Department, Welfare and Children's Department, Urban District Councils, Ministry of Health and Social Security, National Coal Board, Probation Service, N.S.P.C.C., and Health Department. This committee meets to discuss the action to be taken in respect of the worst of the problem families.

MIDWIFERY — SECTION 23

At the 31st December, 1968, there were 18 District Midwives employed in the area. All were authorised to use their private cars on the official duty of the County Council.

The ratio of domiciliary births in 1968 fell to 26% with the result that the average number of confinements per midwife during 1968 was only 30. Six years ago the District Midwife was averaging over 50 deliveries per year. In order to maintain her technique, arrangements were made with the local maternity hospital at Mexborough for each District Midwife to undertake one week's in-service training at the hospital.

There were 2,039 live and stillbirths recorded in 1968, and 516 confinements took place at home. General Practitioners were present at 106 births, and medical aid was requested by the midwife on 30 occasions.

District Midwives attended 119 mothers who were delivered in hospital and discharged home after 48 hours. A further 349 mothers who were discharged before the fifth day, and 288 who were discharged between the fifth and tenth day, were also attended by the District Midwife.

One midwife attended a refresher course during the year as required under Section 'G' of the rules of the Central Midwives Board, and additionally two midwives attended a course of instruction at the County Council's Adult College at Grantley Hall.

Whilst the District Midwives in this Division are not attached to general practices, the closest liaison is maintained with family doctors, and midwives attend ante-natal clinics run by General Practitioners both in Local Health Authority clinics and in their own surgeries. Midwives are also in attendance at the Cervical Cytology clinic held weekly at Rock House, Swinton, and they organise ante-natal relaxation clinics at 7 centres. All are trained in the use of the film projector, and Health Education activities are a feature of relaxation clinics.

HEALTH VISITING — SECTION 24

At the 31st December, 1968, there were 18 qualified Health Visitors and 6 Assistants to Health Visitors employed in the Division. Two of the Health Visitors continued to work as Field Work Instructors in connection with the Health Visitors' Training Course at the Sheffield College of Technology. During the year one of the Assistants to the Health Visitors left to take up training on the Health Visitors' Course at Sheffield.

Two Health Visitors attended Post Graduate Refresher Courses at Canterbury during the year, whilst five attended courses at Grantley Hall, two attended courses at Scawsby and Wakefield, and one attended a Joint Health and Education Department Conference at Bramley Grange. A course was also held at the Goldthorpe Child Welfare Centre in 1968 for Assistants to Health Visitors from all parts of the south of the county area. This was the first of its kind to be held and was most successful.

During the year the County Council's Computer Scheme for immunisation and vaccination was extended to include Health Division 26, and as from the 1st July, 1968, the records relating to the immunisation and vaccination of all children born in the Division after that date are now recorded and invitations issued by the computer. It was necessary to arrange meetings of Health Visitors, family doctors, receptionists and clerical staff to explain the implications of the scheme.

All Health Visitors in the area are attached to general practices and the benefit of this closer liaison between General Practitioners and the Health Department becomes more evident each year. The Health Visitor is now accepted by the General Practitioner as a professional colleague and as part of a medical team. A total of 600 patients were visited by the Health Visitors during the year at the special request of the family doctor. As most social problems are concerned with patients aged 65 or over, it is not surprising that 506 of these cases were of patients in this age group.

As part of the co-operation between this Department, the Education Department and the Local Hospital Board, students from the grammar schools, training colleges and local hospitals have visited the clinics in the area and have been given insight into the work of the Health Visitor and School Nurse.

An important part of the Health Visitor's work is Health Education and this she undertakes in the clinic, in the home and in the school. Full details of Health Education activities in the area are given later in this report.

Three Health Visitors attend five hospitals in the area on liaison duties, and two other Health Visitors attend in a similar capacity at the Chest Clinic.

The following is an analysis of the work undertaken by the Health Visitors during 1968.

Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting :

				No. of cases (i.e. first visits)
				(1)
1. Total number of cases	...	...	...	14248
2. Children born in 1968	...	...	...	1801
3. Children born in 1967	...	...	...	1996
4. Children born in 1963-66	...	...	...	4441
5. Total number of children in lines 2 - 4	...	...	...	8238
6. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	...	...	...	3146
7. Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a general practi- tioner or hospital	...	...	...	506
8. Mentally disordered persons	...	...	...	78
9. Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a general practi- tioner or hospital	...	...	...	3
10. Persons, excluding maternity cases, dis- charged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	...	...	...	332

		No. of cases (i.e. first visits)
		(1)
11.	Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	151
12.	Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e., visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	175
13.	Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	62
14.	Other Cases	2217

HOME NURSING — SECTION 25

The Home Nursing staff at the 31st December, 1968, consisted of 18 full-time and 1 part-time nurse. All but two of the full-time staff are fully qualified District Nurses. I wish to record my thanks to Mrs. K. Roebuck who retired during 1968 following many years devoted service in the Goldthorpe area.

The West Riding County Council operate their own training scheme for District Nurses, and Mrs. M. Brookes, who is employed in the Thurnscoe area, trains students under this scheme.

Three Home Nurses attended refresher courses at the County Council's Adult College at Grantley Hall in September 1968.

As with the Health Visitors, all Home Nurses in the Division are attached to general practices, and the scheme is working satisfactorily and to the ultimate benefit of the patient.

In 1968 Home Nurses made 52,426 visits to 2,045 patients. 1,102 of these cases were patients who were aged 65 and over and they received 31,888 visits. 511 patients had more than 24 visits each during the year.

The main categories of diseases for which these patients were treated included parasitic diseases, 182; respiratory diseases, 147; anaemias, 114; skin diseases, 109; diseases of digestive system, 99; diseases of the heart and arteries, 97.

574 patients required general nursing care and 425 others were visited purely for the purpose of giving injections.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by Home Nurses in the Division during the year :—

Case Summary :

Classification	No. of cases attended	No. of visits made
Medical	1,486	40,136
Surgical	441	9,708
Infectious Diseases	17	233
Tuberculosis	29	1,579
Maternal complications	46	382
Other	26	388
TOTALS:	2,045	52,426
 Patients included above who were aged 65 or over	1,102	31,888
Children included above who were under 5 or less	78	532
Patients included above who have had 24 visits or more	511	37,456

The County Council operate a day and night sitting service to provide relief for relatives nursing patients with terminal illnesses. The service is mainly confined to terminal cases of cancer, and in 1968 five of these cases were helped when 1,687 hours of assistance was given at a cost of £355. Three other cases were provided with assistance to the extent of 483 hours at a cost of £122.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION — SECTION 26

Smallpox Vaccination

Age at 31/12/68	Under 1 1968	1—4 1963/66	5—14 1958/66	15 or over before 1958	Total
No. Vaccinated					
Dearne	3	62	5	12	82
Conisbrough	3	59	2	1	65
Mexborough	—	36	5	16	57
Wath	1	55	6	8	70
Swinton	1	65	4	16	86
Rawmarsh	4	77	1	31	113
Total	12	354	23	84	473
No. Re-vaccinated					
Dearne	—	—	—	4	4
Conisbrough	—	2	—	2	4
Mexborough	—	—	1	7	8
Wath	—	1	4	23	28
Swinton	—	—	—	15	15
Rawmarsh	—	—	1	10	11
Total	—	3	6	61	70

The number of persons vaccinated in 1968 was 473 compared with 522 in the previous year. The number of infants who were vaccinated was less than in 1967, i.e. 366 compared with 415.

Diphtheria Immunisation :

Urban District	No. of children primarily Immunised			No. of children given booster doses during 1968
	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 years	Total	
Conisbrough	218	181	399	677
Dearne	394	300	694	726
Mexborough	224	55	279	318
Wath	240	56	296	689
Swinton	227	25	252	377
Rawmarsh	283	145	428	695
Total	1586	762	2348	3482

The immunisation rate in this Division is at a satisfactory level and no cases of diphtheria have been reported for many years.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination :

	No. of persons completely Vaccinated during 1968		Total persons completely Vaccinated	
	3 Dose	4 Dose	3 Dose	4 Dose
Children born in years 1953 — 1968	870	1440	29616	10111
Young Persons	6	2	18215	2431
TOTAL	876	1442	47831	12541

AMBULANCE SERVICE — SECTION 27

The local ambulance station is sited at Dunford House, Wath-upon-Dearne, adjacent to the Divisional Health Office. The Station Officer, Mr. H. Godley, has kindly supplied me with the statistics relating to the service detailed below. In addition to Mr. Godley there is a staff of 34 consisting of 5 male shift leaders, 27 male driver-attendants and 2 clerk/telephonists.

No. of patients conveyed	41,884
No. of journeys	7,437
Total mileage 1/1/68 to 31/12/68	217,732

Details of journeys :

No. of patients to and from out-patients clinics ...	33,534
No. of patients for admission to hospital (including 1,809 emergencies)	3,609
No. of patients for discharge from hospital ...	2,874
No. of patients transferred from hospital to hospital	1,047
No. of accident patients	820
Total :	41,884

There are 8 vehicles stationed at Wath-upon-Dearne all equipped with short wave radio communication sets. An extra vehicle was due to be delivered during 1969.

All new entrants to the service must eventually attend a residential training course lasting six weeks and pass an examination. The wages structure for ambulance personnel has been re-organised to take into account extra payments for passing proficiency tests. There is still a long way to go with regard to training for ambulance staffs but the Ministry of Health have now taken an active interest in this matter and things are changing rapidly.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS— CARE AND AFTER CARE — SECTION 28

Nursing Equipment in the Home :

Nursing equipment of all types is provided by the County Council for loan to patients as necessary. During the year, 1141 issues of home nursing equipment were made ranging from urinals to bedsteads with self lifting poles. Much of the smaller equipment is of the disposable type, as indeed is much of the nursing equipment used by the home nurses.

Hospital After-care :

In order that the medical staff at local hospitals have full information on the home circumstances of patients, and to ensure that any necessary after care can be arranged when patients are discharged, three Health Visitors in the Division attend each week at the undermentioned hospitals :—

Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main.

Wath Wood Hospital, Wath-upon-Dearne.

Rotherham Hospital, Doncaster Gate, Rotherham.

Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

Tuberculosis After-care :

The area is served by two Chest Physicians, one of whom is Dr. J. D. Stevens at the Chest Clinic, Mexborough, and the other Dr. A. C. Morrison, who is Consultant Physician at the Rotherham Chest Clinic. A Health Visitor visits the

Chest Clinic at Mexborough at weekly intervals for liaison work and she maintains contact with her health visiting colleagues with regard to the follow-up of contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

During the year 31 new cases of tuberculosis were notified and 191 contacts of these cases were persuaded to attend the chest clinics.

1,982 children were offered B.C.G. vaccination and eighty-five per cent of these accepted. Of this number 1,171 were vaccinated after negative heaf tests. The incidence of positive reactions was within normal limits, and those with grade 3 or 4 reactions were referred to the chest clinics for further investigation. Happily all were found to be satisfactory. 106 contacts of known cases were vaccinated with B.C.G. by the chest physicians.

The South Yorkshire Area Mass Radiography Unit visited the St. John Ambulance Hall at Thurnscoe and a total of 739 persons were x-rayed at public sessions. 65 persons were discovered to have abnormalities as follows:—

Tuberculosis — inactive	...	...	...	...	...	5
Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues						
—Acquired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs			...	...		2
Emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculosis	...		...	...		7
Pneumoconiosis—not previously certified			...	...		11
Pneumoconiosis—previously certified	...		...	...		6
Pleural thickening or calcification—non-tuberculosis	...					10
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus ; congenital and acquired	...	...	...	...		15
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	...					1
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	...					5

Chiropody Service :

The following is a summary of the treatments provided during 1968 by the various voluntary agencies or by direct service.

Summary of treatments :

Voluntary Association	Total Sessions	No. of Patients treated			No. of attendances
		Domi-ciliary	Non-Domi-ciliary	Total	
Bolton-on-Dearne O.A.P. Association					
Goldthorpe O.A.P. Association	137	74	314	388	1829
Thurnscoe O.A.P. Association					
Thurnscoe W.V.S.					
Mexborough Old Folk's Welfare Committee.....	172	118	325	443	2122
Swinton Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	136	91	294	385	1574
Rawmarsh Aged Peoples Welfare Committee	53	52	110	162	776
Wath-on-Dearne Aged Peoples Welfare Com'tee	173	228	327	555	2377
Total	671	563	1370	2430	8678
Direct Service					
Goldthorpe	11	22	44	66	159
Mexborough.....	120	93	240	333	1486
Rawmarsh	171	92	324	416	1811
Conisbrough-Denaby Mn.	131	94	270	364	1748
Total	433	301	878	1179	5204

Cervical Cytology :

This service, which is designed to detect changes in the cells of the cervix which if left undiscovered might possibly lead to a malignancy at a later date, commenced in June 1966. The service is part of a 'well woman clinic' as at the same time that the smears are taken examination is also made of the abdomen, pelvic organs and breasts.

47 sessions were held in the Division at which 561 women attended. There were 4 positive smears and six patients were referred to their family doctors for investigation of minor abnormalities.

Phenylketonuria :

Wherever possible the Health Visitor carried out the test for phenylketonuria on all babies between the ages of four to six weeks. In 1968, 2,032 babies were so tested. None of these tests proved positive.

Joint Wardens Schemes for the Supervision of the Aged :

These schemes organised jointly by the County Council and Local District Councils provide for the supervision by wardens of aged persons both in units or other purpose built accommodation and in ordinary dwelling houses. The wardens may or may not be resident.

In many schemes there is some form of mechanical communication installed between the warden's flat and the individual dwellings.

The following are details of warden schemes in the various districts :—

Conisbrough :

- 5 resident wardens supervising schemes at :—
 - Shepherds Close, Denaby Main.
 - Community Centre, Conisbrough.
 - Wellgate Flats, Conisbrough (2 wardens)
 - Barton Place, Conisbrough.

- 1 warden is employed for the supervision of old people in private houses in Denaby Main.

Dearne :

- 12 wardens supervising schemes at :—
 - Chestnut Grove, Thurnscoe.
 - Low Grange Road, Thurnscoe (2 wardens)
 - Market Square, Goldthorpe.
 - King Street, Goldthorpe.
 - Green Gate Close, Bolton-on-Dearne.
 - Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe.
 - Hawthorne Flats, Thurnscoe.
 - Windsor Court, Thurnscoe.
 - Saltersbrook Flats, Highgate (2 wardens)
 - Ladycroft, High Street, Bolton-on-Dearne.

Mexborough :

- 6 wardens supervising schemes at :—
 - Pitt Street, Mexborough.
 - Crossgate and Montagu Street, Mexborough.
 - Highwoods Road, Mexborough.
 - Oak Close, Mexborough.
 - Maple Leaf Court, Mexborough.
 - Hallgate, Mexborough.
- There are also 7 wardens for private properties in Mexborough.

Rawmarsh :

- 3 wardens supervising bungalows in :—
 Greenfield, Rawmarsh.
 Arcon Place, Rawmarsh.
 Rockcliffe Road/Barbers Avenue, etc.

Swinton :

- 6 wardens supervising schemes in :—
 Kilnhurst bungalows.
 St. Johns Road bungalows, Swinton.
 Meadow View bungalows, Kilnhurst.
 Thomas Street Estate, Swinton.
 Highfield Estate, Swinton.
 Brameld Road, Swinton.

Wath-upon-Dearne :

- 6 wardens supervising schemes at :—
 Almond Place, Wath.
 Barnsley Road/Edward Road, etc., Wath.
 Brampton Road/Christchurch Road,
 West Melton.
 Blake Avenue/Wordsworth Road/
 Christchurch Road, etc., West Melton.
 Varney Road/Mount Pleasant Road, etc.,
 Wath.
 Chapel Street/Cemetery Road, etc., Wath.

Meals on Wheels :

This service is intended for persons of pensionable age only who are suffering from malnutrition or due to some other disability or illness are unable to cook their own meals. Containers for the service are provided by the County Council who also subsidise the meals as necessary. The recipient is charged one shilling per meal, and in most areas distribution is by voluntary service.

Urban District	No. of Persons	Frequency	Total meals Weekly
Conisbrough	60	Twice weekly	120
Dearne	48	Four days a week	192
Mexborough	96	Twice weekly	192
Rawmarsh	50	Twice weekly	100
Swinton	48	Twice weekly	96
Wath-on-Dearne	42	Twice weekly	84
TOTALS	344		784

Health Education :

Schools :

In all the areas of the Division at least one member of the Health Visiting staff undertakes Health Education in schools, particularly in secondary departments. The Health Education programme covers a wide range of subjects ranging from ante-natal care to care of the aged, prevention of disease, personal hygiene, prevention of accidents and mothercraft. The dangers of smoking and drug taking are also important subjects which are discussed.

Clinics :

The opportunity is taken at both infant welfare and ante-natal relaxation clinics to show films and initiate discussion with mothers on Health Education topics. Relaxation classes are held in seven centres and 1,700 expectant mothers attended during the year, and additionally 32 other visitors attended including husbands. Films, film strips and other visual aids are all employed at these classes to teach ante-natal care, mothercraft and personal hygiene.

The Health Visitors arrange displays in clinics and help with the construction of exhibitions at other centres dealing with Health Education topics.

Mothers' clubs are held at Child Welfare Centres at Wath-upon-Dearne, Thurnscoe, Goldthorpe and Rawmarsh either weekly or fortnightly. All young mothers are encouraged to join and an interesting and varied programme is arranged. Talks have been given by decorators, travel agencies and dieticians at these meetings, and occasionally visits are made to factories and works. Each club has a large enthusiastic membership.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE — SECTION 29

The provision of domestic help is based on medical grounds and usually requires a supporting medical certificate from the family doctor. The service may be provided for the ill, aged, mentally disordered, for the care of young children and for the expectant mother.

The service is not free, each applicant being required to complete a form giving details of financial circumstances, and the charge for the service is assessed after consideration of these details. No charge is made for the service in respect of applicants in receipt of a supplementary pension from the Ministry of Social Security.

The demand for the service continues to increase, and 42 additional cases were served in 1968 over the total for the previous year. The following are statistics relating to the service for the year 1968 :—

Establishment of domestic helps ...	...	...	99
No. of domestic helps employed at 31/12/68 part-time ...	...	...	188 (equivalent of 97.6 full time)

Groups receiving assistance :—

			No. of Cases	Hours
(1) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	... ... ...	22	955	
(2) Chronic sick				
(a) aged 65 plus	... ...	1,495	188,492	
(b) aged under 65 and tuberculosis	... ...	112	10,407	
(3) Others	... ... ...	25	2,080	
(4) Mentally disordered	... ...	12	1,225	
		TOTALS : 1,666	203,159	

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Subnormal or Severely Subnormal :

Number under care and guidance	...	...	513
Number of ascertainment	...	...	14
Number attending training centre	...	...	140

Mentally Ill :

Number discharged from psychiatric hospital ...	105
Number requiring after-care	573
Number of visits involved for after care and patients referred from out-patients clinics ...	2,741
Number of cases referred to out patients psychiatric clinics	50
Number referred to rehabilitation centres ...	10
Number referred to Youth Employment Office under 17 years of age	6

Out-Patients Clinics :

Monday and Thursday—

Montagu Hospital, Mexborough

Consultant—Dr. K. Myers

Miss D. Bailey and Mr. P. Leslie attend in turn

Mrs. F. H. Redman

Liaison is also maintained with the following hospitals :

Doncaster Gate Hospital, Rotherham.

Consultants—Dr. Addis and Dr. Parkin.

Moorgate Hospital, Rotherham.

Consultant—Dr. Addis.

Northern General Hospital, Sheffield.

Consultant—Dr. Kerry.

Mentally subnormal patients not attending training centre :

Number resident in hostels ... 5

Males 37 working full-time

„ 3 working part-time

Females 20 working full-time

Males occupied at home ... 19

Females occupied at home ... 28

In the year of the last census, just over 110,000 patients were admitted to mental hospitals in England and Wales, and just over 100,000 patients were discharged from the same hospitals. In that year too, 4,000 patients were admitted to

hospitals for the mentally sub-normal, and there were 3,000 discharged. These were patients who had always been of very low intelligence, and in this they differ from people who are suffering from mental illness.

Today's psychiatric hospitals are providing some of the most modern treatment that is available anywhere in the world. This is why increasing numbers of patients are being helped to make their way back into ordinary life. However, some of them may not have families to which they can return and perhaps no home at all. Some need to be retrained to take up new occupations.

Fortunately, the community is keeping pace with the needs of these patients. Almost nine years ago the Mental Health Act was passed, and this was not only a landmark in the history of our attitude to mental illness, it was a lighthouse as well. It illustrated how many people who were in mental hospitals could be safely discharged and absorbed into community life. Some might be allowed to return to their family whilst others could be resettled in hostels to be provided by the local authority. There are now sheltered workshops at mental hospitals where patients who are recovering from mental illness can be given work to do and taught how to do it correctly. This helps them to resume normal full-time employment on their individual discharge. Social clubs for convalescent patients where they can be helped to readjust themselves are also provided, and the psychiatric social club in this Division known as the "Rock Club" is now in its eighth year of existence and still flourishes with 84 members. Its facilities include table tennis, dancing, film shows; and dressmaking and physical culture classes have been arranged in conjunction with the local further education department.

Training Centres :

There were 140 trainees on the register at the Wath-upon-Dearne Training Centre for the Mentally Handicapped at the 31st December, 1968. 12 of these were cared for in the Special Care Unit which has provision for severely subnormal patients. The Unit provides daytime care for patients who are both mentally and physically handicapped and for whom parents do not wish permanent hospital care. Specially hired mini-buses convey these patients to the Centre each day.

The Junior Wing of the Centre which caters for children under 16 years of age has four classes. In the Senior Wing most of the trainees are employed in workshops in the production of numerous items for the County Supplies Department. There is also a laundry department, and the senior boys

maintain the grounds of the Centre where they have recently constructed a magnificent greenhouse. An incentive pay award is made to all trainees engaged in industrial work over the age of 16 years.

The Centre has its own modern kitchen where dinners are prepared for all the trainees. There is an active Parent Teacher Association and the Centre benefits financially from this organisation as well as from other voluntary organisations in the area. The employees of the Manvers Main Coking Plant generously donate a portion of their profits from the sale of "Coal News" to the Centre funds.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Two full-time Departmental Medical Officers are employed in the School Health Service, and the staff is supplemented by the employment of a retired Assistant County Medical Officer and general practitioners on a part-time basis.

There has been a gradual move from routine school medical inspections to selective examinations, and plans were in hand to introduce in 1969 pre-school medical examinations for children from the age of 4½ years.

Table I

Inspection of School children 1968 :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	2,143
First Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	—
Last Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	310
					Total	2,453
No. of special inspections	...	...	...	...	...	681
No. of re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	95
					Total	776
					Total Inspections	3,229

Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected :

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	99.91%
Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	0.09%

The percentage of pupils found to be satisfactory on examination compares favourably with that for England and Wales and for the County as a whole. The percentage requiring treatment is also about the national average.

Table II

Cleanliness and Head Infestation :

Total No. examinations made for this purpose	14,401
Total No. found infested	551
Total percentage found infested	3.8%

Table III

Care of Handicapped Children :

Milton Day School—E.S.N.	...	...	...	100
Residential School—E.S.N.	...	...	...	3
Residential School—Deaf or Partially Deaf				18
Residential School—Deaf E.S.N.	...	...	...	—
Residential School—Blind	...	...	...	2
Residential School—Partially Sighted			...	2
Residential School—Delicate	...	...	...	13
Residential School—Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	15
Residential School—Physically Handicapped excluding Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	5
Residential School—Epileptic	...	...	...	—
Residential School—Maladjusted	...	...	...	9
				—
			Total	167
				—

Table IV

B.C.G. vaccination 13 years and older school children :					
No. of children offered testing and vaccination if necessary					
...	...	...	...	...	1,982
No. of acceptances	...	...	...	...	1,651
Percentage of acceptance	...	...	...	...	83.9%
Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test :					
No. tested	...	...	...	...	1,445
Result of Test :					
No. Positive	...	...	...	...	217
No. Negative	...	...	...	...	1,171
No. Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	57
Percentage Positive	...	...	...	...	15.6%
No. Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	1,171

Table V**Audiometry :**

No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	1,855
No. with no loss	...	...	...	...	...	1,671
No. referred to School Audiology Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	184

It is with regret that I record the death of Dr. C. C. Harvey, the Consultant Paediatrician, in October 1968. We shall miss his valuable contribution to child health care in this area.

Dr. J. D. Orme is Consultant in charge of the Child Guidance Clinic and his help is invaluable. We are also fortunate in having the services of Miss M. A. C. Jones, Consultant Ophthalmologist, and Dr. S. K. Bannerjee to whom all visual defects are referred.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The hospital services for the area are administered by the United Sheffield Hospitals, Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, with the following hospital management committees; Sheffield No's. 1, 2 and 3, Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster.

General hospital services :

Sheffield Royal Hospital
Sheffield Royal Infirmary
Sheffield City General Hospital
Rotherham Moorgate and Doncaster Gate Hospitals
Barnsley Beckett and St. Helen Hospitals
Doncaster Royal Infirmary
Mexborough Montagu Hospital

Infectious Diseases hospital services :

Kendray Isolation Hospital
Doncaster Tickhill Road Hospital
Sheffield Lodge Moor Hospital

Maternity hospital services :

Sheffield Jessop Hospital
Rotherham Moorgate Hospital
Mexborough Montagu Hospital
Barnsley St. Helen Hospital
Listerdale Maternity Home

Chest Clinics :

Mexborough Chest Clinic—Dr. J. D. Stevens.

Rotherham Chest Clinic—Dr. A. C. Morrison

Laboratory Services :

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield (Director: Dr. L. A. Little) and at Sheffield (Director: Dr. E. H. Gillespie).

Sections 'C', 'D' and 'E' of this Report have been compiled by Mr. T. Duffy, Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION 'C'

General Environmental Circumstances of the Area SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

During the year the following inspections were made :

General inspections as to complaints, nuisances etc. ...	867
Inspections and re-inspections of verminous premises	59
Drains tested (smoke, colour etc.)	52
Re-inspections as to compliance with notices etc. ...	807
Inspections as to works in progress	25
Contractors seen as to works	65
Owners seen as to works	50
Inspections in reference to infectious diseases ...	69
Smoke observations	24
Inspections of :	
Offices and Shops	119
Grocer's Shops	45
General Shops	40
Fried Fish Shops	6
Bakehouses	10
Food Preparing Premises	22
Slaughterhouses and Lairs	367
Markets	56
Food Hawkers	11
Maggot Factory	6
Allotment killed pigs	12
Premises re rodent infestation	132
Refuse Tips	72
Factories	22
Hairdresser's shops	10
Schools	4
Swimming Baths	11
Public Conveniences	70
Caravans	105
Improvement Applications	138
Pet Animal Shops	14
Animal Boarding Establishments	5
	3,295

Notices

Informal notices numbering 222 were issued in relation to matters arising from the inspections and in 28 cases formal notices were served.

At the end of the year 94 nuisances and defects remained on the books and 1,137 had been remedied during the year.

Legal Action

Two summonses had to be served respecting an individual nuisance case. A Court Order had been made in October 1967 that if the house-owner did not carry out the necessary repair work to the premises within two months a daily penalty would be imposed for every day that the defects remained outstanding after the expiration of the time allowed. The Court Order was not complied with and on the first summons the landlord was fined a total of £18 comprising 36 days at 10s. Od. per day. The condition of the house so deteriorated that the dwelling became incapable of repair at reasonable expense. A second summons was issued and the Magistrates adjourned the case sine die pending the owner's undertaking to remedy the defects. The landlord did not comply with his undertaking and a Demolition Order was made on the house.

Staff

The personnel of the Public Health Inspector's Department remained unchanged during the year ; indeed there have been very few resignations by members of the Departmental staff during the life of the Dearne U.D.C.

The staff at 31st December, 1968 comprised :

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent :—Mr. T. Duffy.

District Public Health Inspectors :—Mr. W. Webster,
Mr. D. W. Mosley.

Senior Clerk :—Mrs. A. C. Spate.

Clerk/Typist :—Miss M. Bryan.

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Inspections were made in connection with nuisances and defects at 566 houses while defects at 534 houses were remedied during the year ; in connection with those remaining on the books further action is pending.

The following statement shows the nuisances abated and the defects remedied in and around dwellings other than Council-owned dwellings :—

House Repairs

House roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	43
Eaves, spouts, fallpipes or vent shafts repaired renewed or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	60
Fireplaces or ranges, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	30
Sink waste pipes and sinks, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	13
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	39
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	72
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	198
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	32
Water supply repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Boundary walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Walls, external brickwork repointed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	36
Yard surfaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Outbuildings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ashbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	389
Bath waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2

Drains

Taken up and relaid	...	...	...	...	...	5
Opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	91
Gullies cleansed or provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection chambers, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	10

Water Closets

Obstruction removed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water supply pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Flush pipe joints repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pedestals renewed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Apartments generally repaired	...	...	...	...	...	18
Outgo pipe joint repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2

Other Nuisances etc., abated

Houses cleansed or rid of vermin	...	...	...	...	...	9
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	3

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Every house within the district is provided with at least one water closet. The total number of water closets to all premises is some 9,300.

Each residential dwelling is provided with a dustbin as a refuse receptacle. The total number of ash-bins in use in the Dearne amounts to approximately 8,750.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

One boarding establishment is licensed for cats and dogs under the above Act. The premises are situated at Church Street, Bolton-on-Dearne and cater for the housing of dogs.

Four pens are available for use including an isolation block of four kennels. Heating and lighting are by electricity, ventilation and the size of quarters is satisfactory. Mains water supply is on the site and bedding material, exercising facilities and fire extinguishers are provided. One person is at all times on the premises.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three premises were licensed as Pet Shops, the pets concerned being birds, fish and mammals (small animals).

HAIRDRESSERS OR BARBERS

Of the 50 registrations granted as hairdressers under Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, 36 premises are in operation. No infringement of the Byelaws occurred during the year.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

The only public swimming bath in the area is owned by the Council and situated at Thurnscoe. The dimensions are 60 feet by 30 feet, the depth of water varying from 3 feet to 6 feet 6 inches. The water used is taken from the district's main supply. The method of water treatment is that it is first filtered, then aerated, heated and finally chlorinated. The bath contains 56,000 gallons of water and 2,000 gallons of 'make-up' water is added twice weekly. The frequency of changing the water is once every $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

For the first time the Council decided to keep the Public Baths open for swimming all the year. Prior to 1968 the water had been drained from the pool for the winter months and the premises were converted for use as a dance-hall etc.

Improvements were carried out to the heating and insulation of the building during the autumn to cater for the colder weather which would be experienced by the bathers during the winter, 22 samples of swimming bath water were taken during the year and the results have proved very satisfactory.

CLEARANCE OF CHOKED DRAINS

79 owners have given general instruction to the Department to deal with blockages to drains and water closets as they come to notice.

93 drains were cleansed under this arrangement at a cost of 7s. 6d. to each owner. By this means serious nuisances which ordinarily would exist for some days are abated within hours of my Department being notified.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

No offensive trades are carried on in the Dearne district.

The maggot breeding factory at West Moor Lane, Harlington continued to operate. Conditions were satisfactory on each occasion the premises were visited and no complaints of nuisances were received during the year.

SHOPS ACTS

Routine inspections of shop premises throughout the year were made and in general no serious contravention of the Shops Acts was noted.

FACTORIES

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by the local authorities.	11	22	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local * authority	28	79	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	2	181	—	—
Total	41	282	—	—

NOTES: Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 Factories Act, 1961, refer to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floor of factories.

Sec. 7 Factories Act, 1961 refers to Sanitary Conveniences of Factories.

*These are 2 of the slaughterhouses which are defined as Factories under the Act.

SUPPLY OF ASHBINS—Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936

The Council's scheme of ashbin renewals to dwellings adopted in 1950 continues to ensure that satisfactory receptacles for the temporary storage of refuse are always available, an advantage to the householder and to the refuse collector.

The ashbins supplied during the year were as follows :

		1968	1967	1966	1965
1. Bin renewals to privately owned houses	... ...	389	446	383	444
2. Bin renewals to Council houses	... ...	206	254	199	166
3. Bins provided to new houses		105	67	38	8
		700	767	622	618

The cost for the year under review was £961.

The standard type ashbin in use within the Dearne has a capacity of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet. This rather large size of receptacle is more than ever necessary as the density of house refuse continues to decrease.

The Council's ashbin maintenance scheme applicable to domestic premises has been an unqualified success.

Since November 8th, 1950 which was the date of the first dustbin being supplied under the Council's bin maintenance scheme, nearly 10,000 bins have been issued as replacements by the Council.

A further 2,000 bins have been supplied to new houses, business premises, etc., during the eighteen years of the municipal bin scheme and nearly every dust-bin in and throughout the district must now have been supplied by the Council.

A three weeks trial was made at the Low Grange Farm Estate at Thurnscoe of the paper sack method of refuse collection. The bags were placed in the existing bins as a liner. The results proved satisfactory to all concerned and the Council have agreed to incorporate this paper sack system of refuse storage on the local authority housing estate which is to be built at Carr Head Lane, Bolton-on-Dearne.

CONTROL OF PESTS ACT, 1949

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

190 treatments were carried out against rats and mice infestation on land and property in the district.

In the majority of cases Warfarin and Norbomide were used as a direct poison bait. Sodium Fluoroacetate was used for the treatment of sewer manholes and gave excellent results. This system of rodent control treatment in sewers involves only a three monthly baiting as a direct poison bait of infested manholes while no revisiting to check takes is required. Due to the district being classified in a 'Near Infected Area' following the Foot and Mouth disease outbreak in the Winter, no visits were made to farm premises during the early part of the year.

Premises	Number of Treatments	Infestation	Type of Treatment
Private Houses	138	Rats & Mice	Poison
Sewers	6	Rats	Poison
Local Authority Property	2	Rats	Poison
Allotments and Farms ...	16	Rats	Poison
Schools	8	Rats & Mice	Poison
Business Premises	4	Rats & Mice	Poison
Block Control	13	Rats	Poison
Miscellaneous	3	Rats & Mice	Poison

Disinfestation

69 cases of premises infested by insects were dealt with as follows :

(a) Disinfested by spraying with insecticide :
 Cockroaches 4 houses

(b) Insecticide purchased by householder :
 Powder or liquid 65 houses

On three occasions houses were sprayed as a precautionary measure prior to them being re-occupied.

Sewage Disposal and Sewerage

Sewage disposal in the district is concentrated at two works. The Bolton-on-Dearne sewage disposal works serves the Goldthorpe and Bolton-on-Dearne areas and was mainly reconstructed in 1964. These works are quite adequate.

The Thurnscoe sewage disposal works serves the Thurnscoe area and was constructed in 1926. It is now inadequate. Consultant Engineers prepared a scheme for a new works and application has been made for Ministry approval.

Sewerage in the district is concentrated in three areas. It is reasonably adequate at Bolton-on-Dearne. The main drainage outfall at Goldthorpe is affected by mining subsidence and a new scheme is required when mining subsidence is completed. Parts of the Thurnscoe area are adequate, but the drainage at Thurnscoe East is not. Consultant Engineers prepared a scheme for a new system and application has been made for Ministry approval.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses within the Dearne Urban District.

Water Supply

Every house within the district has a piped supply of water inside the dwelling.

The water supply has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

No caravan sites are licensed within the Dearne District but several parts of the area were regularly used by caravan dwellers. The more rural parts of Bolton-on-Dearne were mainly subject to such use and Mr. W. Webster, District Public Health Inspector, in particular, had to spend some considerable time in visiting and revisiting these unlicensed sites.

The difficulties and possible solution to this problem were fully outlined in the 1967 Annual Report. Your three Inspectors had to make more than one hundred visits to caravanners during the year to ensure that access roads to farmers' fields, etc. were not obstructed with these temporary dwellings.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

All the premises registered under this Act had each received at least one general inspection by the end of 1968. The time spent on a general inspection of such premises can be considerable and it has taken four years for a 100% cover of every shop, office and catering establishment to be made since the Act came into operation in August 1964.

This period was, however, envisaged by the Ministry when this legislation was enacted, when it was stated that it was realised a number of years would elapse before every single premise liable for registration had received a general inspection.

All of the original registrations made four years ago have been investigated and 44 of these premises now come outside the scope of the Act due to closing down or change of occupancy. These have been deleted from the register.

Four additional retail shops and 1 office was registered during 1968 and the following details are available from the current register :

			Male	Female	Total
Retail Shops ...	113 :	Persons Employed	104	268	372
Offices ...	16 :	Persons Employed	37	31	68
Catering Establish- ments open to the public ...	13 :	Persons Employed	13	61	74
	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	142		154	360	514
	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of general inspections made were :
Shops 59 ; Offices 12 ; Catering Establishments 7. Total 78.

There are 8 premises requiring inspection to ascertain whether they should have registered under the Act and new registrations will take place from time to time.

There has been no necessity to date to take any statutory procedure to enforce the requirements of the Offices and Shops legislation. The number of visits of all kinds to registered premises was 119, making a cumulative total of 284 from 1964.

One notification of an accident sustained by a shop assistant was made. This was investigated and proved to be of a minor nature.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

There were no smoke nuisances caused from the few industrial chimneys situated in the district, and the colliery spoil banks were again kept under control.

The Thurnscoe No. 1 Smoke Control Order covering 100 acres of land on the Low Grange Farm Estate included 110 occupied Council dwellings by the year end. 86 houses were burning Sunbrite on closed stove appliances and 24 flats were warmed by under floor electric heating. It is pleasing to report that no emissions of smoke were noted on this estate and that no complaints were received of inability either in obtaining coke or in using the room heaters. A further 80 Council owned houses are in course of construction on this Estate.

The Thurnscoe No. 2 Smoke Control Order was confirmed and came into operation on October 1st. This caters for some 2 acres of land in the Church Street Redevelopment Area and 33 local authority houses and flats were well on the way to completion at 31st December. The method of heating is similar to that at the Low Grange Farm Estate.

The Thurnscoe No. 3 Smoke Control Order affecting just over 1 acre of land adjacent to the No. 2 Order has been submitted to the Minister for approval. This area comprises the Church Street — Chapel Street Compulsory Purchase Order and the Council intend to demolish the existing condemned houses and redevelop the site.

The Bolton-on-Dearne No. 1 Smoke Control Area covering the 108 acres of land over the Carr Head and Carr Field Lanes will not be built on until 1969.

A fifth Smoke Control Order was in course of preparation at the year end and will include houses already existing within the area concerned.

There are 211 acres now scheduled under Smoke Control Orders in the Dearne involving 110 occupied houses. It is anticipated that there will be a great increase to record on both of these figures in the next Annual Report.

The Clean Air Act 1968 has been published and parts of the Act come into operation on April 1st 1969.

Two sections of the Act are of particular interest. Section 8 states that the Minister may order a local authority to commence or increase their activities with respect to smoke control areas if he is satisfied that the authority are not sufficiently exercising their powers in this respect. Section 9 makes it an offence to sell or acquire solid fuel which is not an authorised fuel in a smoke control area. This means an offence can be committed if coal is bought to use in the fireplace even if it has not been burned on it.

The five lead peroxide gauges and one atmospheric deposit gauge set up from June 1st 1958 continued in use during 1968. The figures resulting from the gauge readings are detailed in this section of the report.

**Atmospheric Deposit Gauge—Sewage Works,
Bolton-on-Dearne**

measuring total solids deposited in tons per square mile.

This gauge is placed primarily to record emissions from the National Coal Board's Coal Carbonisation Plant at Manvers Main, Wath-on-Dearne, particularly when the wind is from the south-west.

The following table includes the acid figure in the rain-water collected in the deposit gauge.

Month 1968	Tons per square mile		Hours of SW Wind	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall — Average over 75 years
	SO ₄ Soluble Matter	Total Solids			
January	1.59	7.72	59	0.67"	2.23"
February	1.76	7.52	37	1.02"	1.88"
March	2.65	14.97	76	0.75"	1.60"
April	2.78	15.66	79	1.77"	1.61"
May	2.88	11.82	35	2.68"	2.01"
June	2.15	11.13	64	2.21"	1.67"
July	2.72	15.43	13	4.10"	2.48°
August	2.35	12.12	69	2.13"	2.53"
September	2.75	11.63	47	4.26"	1.94"
October	2.32	10.96	100	1.42"	2.27"
November	1.92	10.86	43	2.60"	2.54"
December	—	—	23	—	2.30"
Monthly Average	2.35	11.80	54	2.14"	2.09"

No figures for December are included as the gauge had been tampered with.

The year's rainfall was about average.

When little rain has fallen in a month, solids deposited on the collecting bowl are swilled down with a known quantity of distilled water and then measured.

The area of the Dearne Urban District is 6.075 square miles, therefore from the foregoing atmospheric figures it can be calculated that the total solids deposited on that area were some 900 tons during 1968.

Lead Peroxide Gauges — recording milligrams of Sulphur Dioxide per day collected by 100 sq. cms. of Lead Peroxide.

Month 1968	Sewage Works, Bolton	Darneside School, Goldthorpe	Y.E.B. Store, Goldthorpe	Council Depot, Thurnscoe	46 Caernarvon Crescent, Bolton
January	2.90	2.09	2.43	2.51	2.38
February	2.75	2.74	2.76	2.25	2.46
March	3.63	2.26	2.13	2.12	2.00
April	2.06	1.61	2.08	1.66	1.57
May	1.91	1.54	1.56	1.58	1.53
June	1.65	0.96	2.62	1.06	1.04
July	1.77	1.20	1.13	1.20	1.17
August	2.28	1.34	1.28	0.99	1.25
September	1.45	1.47	1.54	2.49	1.22
October	3.26	1.82	3.26	1.36	1.68
November	2.47	2.32	1.83	1.37	1.99
December	3.19	3.12	2.81	1.99	2.47
Daily Average	2.44	1.87	2.12	1.72	1.73

Daily average for District (5 combined stations) = 1.98.

The Summer period, May to September, shows a reduction in sulphur emissions except for the Sewage Works gauge which remains relatively consistent in its recordings. This fairly constant figure of pollution is evidence of the emission taking place from the Manvers Coal Carbonisation Plant.

The R.A.F. Meteorological Office at Finningley provides hourly records of wind velocity and direction which are used in conjunction with the atmospheric pollution readings.

During the year the prevailing wind was a South West one, (i.e. conditions favourable for recording higher readings at the Sewage Works gauge,) the average wind speed being Beaufort Scale 3 (10 m.p.h.) with a maximum recording of Beaufort Scale 9 (50 m.p.h.)

1,623 hours of calm were recorded equivalent to 68 days in a year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(referring to year April 1st 1968 to March 31st 1969)

A weekly collection of refuse was maintained throughout the district with the exception of a period from the end of February to the middle of March 1969. During these three weeks or so, heavy falls of snow were experienced causing the side roads and tip-roads to be un-negotiable at times. During the 28 years that I have worked in the Department, I have known four occasions when heavy snowfalls have disrupted the public cleansing service for at least two consecutive days. Each time this has occurred in the last week in February.

For the first time in six years the labour force employed by the Department was not reduced. There are 5 fewer men engaged on refuse collection and 400 more bins emptied weekly than in 1962. As the number of properties in the district continues to increase the provision of additional labour may have to be considered in the early future if a weekly cleansing service is to be maintained.

The house refuse was collected by one 35 cubic yard Pakamatic rear loading lorry, one 20 cubic yard Pakamatic rear loader and one 18 cubic yard Dual Tip rear loading vehicle. One 7 cubic yard Karrier Bantam side loading lorry is engaged in the collection of trade refuse and bulky collections. There are two additional Karrier Bantams in reserve as spares.

Protective clothing was issued to each man, the normal replacement issue consists of overalls, donkey jacket, gloves, goggles and rubber boots. This year raincoats were provided for the drivers. Only the labourers had previously been issued with raincoats under this scheme.

The working week has been one of 40 hours since January 1966.

The holiday ballot scheme again ensured that no more than four men were on holiday in the same week during the summer.

Average Estimated Yield of Refuse from each house

Test weighings of the various vehicles showed that the average load weights were very slightly less than the previous year or two. The load weights have been assessed at $4\frac{1}{4}$ tons for the 35 cubic yard Pakamatic machine, $2\frac{7}{8}$ tons for the 20 cubic yard and 18 cubic yard vehicles and $1\frac{3}{8}$ tons for the Karrier Bantam lorry. One Karrier Bantam refuse collector is employed on trade refuse collections from the markets, offices, shops and factories and the load for this vehicle has been averaged at $\frac{1}{2}$ ton. The bulk of this particular refuse consists of paper, card-board boxes and other relatively light rubbish.

The steady decrease of weight compared to volume of house refuse is well illustrated by the following table :

1951 to 1958—7 cubic yard lorry load averaged $2\frac{1}{8}$ tons.

1959 to 1960—7 cubic yard lorry load averaged $1\frac{7}{8}$ tons.

1961 to 1962—7 cubic yard lorry load averaged $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons.

1963 to 1967—7 cubic yard lorry load averaged $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

This year - 1968—7 cubic yard lorry load averaged $1\frac{3}{8}$ tons.

As the volume of wrappings and containers increases the tonnage removed each year will tend to reduce. One cubic yard of rubbish now weighs out at only 3 cwts., little more than the national average. This would not have been thought possible in our district fifteen years ago.

The weight of refuse removed from each house during 1968 was about one ton.

LABOUR—Staff Employed

The average number of men employed on the collection of refuse was the same as last year. 23 men, consisting of 5 vehicle drivers and 18 labourers, comprised the full strength of refuse collectors but sickness and holidays reduced this to an average daily turn-out of 19 men.

One man was employed as a bulldozer driver, engaged in the disposal of refuse.

A workman from the public cleansing staff has the regular job of cleansing the district's public conveniences.

The foreman supervised the work of refuse collection and disposal, carried out disinfection and disinfestation work and cleansed blocked drains where the owners have agreed to participate in the Council's scheme to liberate such blockages on payment of a small charge.

A rodent operator is employed full time on rats and mice destruction work.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The average number of premises on our collection list for the past year was 8,500 (1967 total 8,460). The number of refuse receptacles was 8,750 (1967 total 8,700).

Incentive Bonus Scheme

The refuse collection incentive bonus scheme introduced in May 1965 continued in operation throughout the year and proved satisfactory to all concerned.

Briefly the bonus is calculated on the daily output by paying every man (driver and labourers) a bonus of 3d. for each dust-bin emptied in excess of 90 per labourer per day. There is a reduction of the target figure to 75 per man where the labourers per lorry are less than 4 or when the National Coal Board Estate at Bolton-on-Dearne is being scavenged. The area mentioned is more difficult to cleanse than other parts of the district.

Trade Refuse

The sixth year of operation of the Council's trade refuse collection service whereby a charge is made to the trade continued without incident.

There are now 134 business premises on the list for removal of trade refuse. The majority of business premises coming within the scope of this scheme are now contracted with the local authority for the regular removal of their waste and it is doubtful whether there are many more premises which will have to be catered for in the future.

Clinker and refuse have been removed regularly from all schools in the district.

Collection Cost per House

The annual cost of collecting refuse from each house and conveying it to the disposal site was £2 17s. 0d. The cost of collecting a bin, emptying and conveying the refuse to the tip was 1s. 1d.

Abandoned Cars

The Civic Amenities Act 1967 and the Removal and Disposal of Vehicle Regulations 1968 which both came into operation on January 27th 1968 enabled speedier and simpler methods of dealing with abandoned vehicles and other litter to be carried out. There were 17 abandoned vehicles dealt with during the year, compared to 6 in 1967 when this relatively new collection service was first put into action, under the Removal of Vehicles (England and Wales) Regulations 1961.

The practice of abandoning motor vehicles has not yet become a major problem within the Dearne but has the possibility of becoming so.

The abandoned cars, vans and lorries were dealt with in a variety of ways, i.e.

1. Saleable cars were taken into the Council's compound until reclaimed or sold.
2. Owners removed their vehicles following service of a notice.
3. Wrecks were disposed of following notices being placed on the vehicle stating that it would be taken away for destruction in 7 days unless removed prior to this period,

and

4. Vehicles were disposed of at the owner's request.

So far the expenditure involved in this particular service has been balanced by the income received.

Salvage Incentive Bonus Scheme

The recovery of salvage which was reccommended in 1961 after a lapse of 4 years, resulted in sales of £90. No special collection was operated and the cost of the scheme was negligible, no charge being made against the service. The money from the sale of metal and rags, the only materials salvaged, is shared—the men receive 75% and the Council the remaining 25%.

SALVAGE

Year : April 1st, 1968 to March 31st, 1969

The modified scheme of salvage recovery respecting metals and rags only was continued throughout the year.

Materials salvaged and sold during the year

Quantity	Materials	Sales		
Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.		£	s.	d.
4 14 3 —	Mixed Scrap Iron ...	...	30	16 0
10 1 6	Non Ferrous Metals	...	54	1 6
4 3 13	Woollens and Rags	...	5	9 9
5 9 3 19		£90	7	3

Since the salvage scheme commenced in 1940, £13,378 has been recovered from the sale of 1,800 tons of materials and 11,671 dozen tins, bottles and jars.

Observations—Public Cleansing

The workmen received a wages award of 11s. 8d. per week on 30th September. The basic wage for a dustman is now £14 for a five day, 40 hour week. Most of the labourers receive 7s. 0d. more than this amount as they have more than five years service with the Council. The incentive bonus scheme this year gave an average weekly bonus of £1 10s. compared with £2 for the three previous years.

The Conditions of service respecting holidays and sickness benefits has been improved for 1969 and there has been a great advance in the men's conditions of service, as well as pay, in the past 8 or 9 years.

The time lost by workmen due to sickness was lower than usual although it is equivalent to three men being absent due to sickness for every working day of the year, this is a rate of 11%.

The man-hours lost in the twelve months were :

		1968/69	1967/68	1966/67
Certified Sickness	...	6,132	8,002	6,788
Absent for other reasons	...	272	472	960
Total	...	6,404	8,474	7,748

A new vehicle, the 20 cubic yard Pakamatic compression refuse collector, was brought into service on 3rd September and is proving to be most satisfactory. The three house-refuse collection rounds are now all equipped with the larger type rear-loading collection vehicles. The oldest Karrier Bantam refuse collector was disposed of in May.

DISPOSAL

All refuse collected during the 12 months under review was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Marsh Tip, off Barnborough Lane, Goldthorpe. This has been the only site used for this purpose since February 1967 and it is probable that tipping will be available for some two years in this area.

Planning permission has been obtained to dispose of house refuse in the ex Hickleton Colliery brickworks quarry at Thurnscoe East when the present site is completed. The Council have been fortunate in having few problems in finding suitable locations to tip domestic rubbish.

No nuisance was experienced on the tip during the year.

SUMMARY OF LOADS

House Refuse :

				Lorry Loads
35 cu. yd. Pakamatic	...	...	...	664
20 cu. yd. Pakamatic	...	...	...	610
18 cu. yd. Dual Tip	...	...	...	899
7 cu. yd. Karrier Bantam	...	...	...	1,119

Trade Refuse :

7 cu. yd. Karrier Bantam	...	...	...	1,095
				<hr/>
			Total Lorry Loads	4,387
			<hr/>	
			Expressed as Tons	9,248
			<hr/>	

All loads disposed of at Marsh Tip, Goldthorpe.

PUBLIC CLEANSING — COSTING RETURNS

Cost Statement 1968 - 69

Revenue Account

		Collection	Disposal	Total
		£	£	£
1. Gross Expenditure				
(i) Labour	... ... ...	14,936	592	15,528
(ii) Transport	... ... ...	10,243	1,203	11,446
(iii) Plant, equipment etc.	... ...	1,212	5	1,217
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		26,391	1,800	28,191
2. Gross Income	... ... ...	612	396	1,008
3. Net Cost	... ... ...	25,779	1,404	27,183
4. Capital Expenditure met from Revenue	... ... ...	3,999	Nil	3,999
Unit Costs		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5. Gross cost per ton, labour only	32 3	1 3		33 6
6. Gross cost per ton, transport only	22 1	2 7		24 8
7. Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	55 7	3 0		58 7
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
8. Net cost per 1,000 population	... 965		52	1,017
9. Net cost per 1,000 premises	... 3,032		165	3,197

Operational Statistics

10. Area (Statute acres) land and inland water	... ... ... ... ...	3,888 acres
11. Population at 30th June, 1968 (Registrar General's Estimate)	... ...	26,690
12. Percentage of refuse collected actually weighed	... ... ... ...	0.5%
13. Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day	... ... ... ...	19 cwts.
14. Number of premises from which refuse is collected	... ... ... ...	8,500 premises
15. Premises from which collection is made weekly	... ... ... ...	100%
16. Average haul, single journey to final disposal point	... ... ... ...	2 miles
17. Kerbside collection if practised	... ...	Nil
18. Total refuse disposed of (tons)	... ...	9,248 tons

19. Method of disposal (Salvage excluded): Controlled Tipping ... 100%
20. Salvage and Trade Refuse :
Analysis of income and tonnage :

	Income	Tonnage Collected
Trade Refuse ...	£918	548
Salvage	£90	6

21. Remarks :

Item 1(ii) Transport : The rates charged for transport covers depreciation of the vehicles.

Item 1(iii) Plant, Equipment etc.: This included £961 in respect of renewal of dustbins.

SECTION 'D'

HOUSING IN THE AREA

There were 8,250 habitable houses in the Urban District at the end of 1968.

House Erection

During the year 117 new houses were provided. These included 23 built by private enterprise and 94 by the Council. The total post-war housing construction to date comprises 2,544 premises, consisting 338 private houses, 964 National Coal Board houses and 1,242 Council properties. The erection of houses on the Council's Low Grange Farm Estate at Thurnscoe will continue throughout 1969.

House Demolition

Clearance Areas

The twenty houses, Nos. 47 - 77 Church Street and Nos. 22 - 28 Albert Street, Thurnscoe were demolished and the site cleared on May 1st. The rest of the area including Nos. 1 - 45 Church Street and Nos. 19 - 25 High Street, Thurnscoe had been demolished previously and the Council commenced the construction of 33 local authority dwellings on the cleared site. The first of these houses will be ready for occupation in January, 1969.

The 29 remaining occupants of the Church Street—Chapel Street Compulsory Purchase Order affecting Nos. 1 - 39 Chapel Street and 2 - 40 Church Street, Thurnscoe were rehoused and these 40 houses will be demolished in the coming year to allow further development to take place by the Council in this area.

A Clearance Area was made comprising Nos. 2 - 8 George Street, Thurnscoe. A local Public Enquiry was held respecting this Clearance Order on October 1st and as a result the Order was confirmed by the Minister for all the four houses on November 1st 1968.

A Compulsory Purchase Order was made on four houses numbered 33 - 39 Albert Street, Thurnscoe. This was confirmed by the Minister without modification on December 9th.

During the life of the Dearne U.D.C. (1937—1968), 925 people have been rehoused from 275 condemned dwellings.

Individual Unfit Houses

Proceedings were taken against the landlord of Nos. 34 and 38 Chapel Street, Thurnscoe for re-letting these premises in contravention of Closing Orders. By April the house-owner had been fined a total of £111, mainly in daily penalties together with £7 16s. Od. costs. The Magistrates then adjourned the cases sine die to see if the Council would agree to rehousing the tenants although this would mean a second 'rehousing' of the occupants. The local authority decided that they would do so and Demolition Orders were then made on the two properties.

A Closing Order was made on No. 22 Beever Street, Goldthorpe and Demolition Orders were made on Nos. 28 and 36 Chapel Street, Thurnscoe, No. 18 Mexborough Road, Bolton-on-Dearne and No. 2 Garbutt Street, Bolton-on-Dearne.

None of these houses were occupied at the year end.

ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

Houses not in all respects fit

Under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the Housing Consolidated Amendment Regulations, 1932, 43 inspections of dwellinghouses were made and particulars recorded.

During the year 37 houses were made in all respects fit.

The Rent Act 1957

The passage of time has resulted in the now infrequent use of the provisions of this Act.

The details of this year's activities are :

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

There were no applications received for Disrepair Certificates during 1968.

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates	...	...	...	...	3
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates	...				2
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections	...	...	...	...	1
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...				2

There are now only 14 valid Disrepair Certificates in force in the district (8 under the old 1954 Act and 6 under the 1957 Act.)

Improvement of Dwellings—Grants

The number of voluntary applications for improvement grants to their houses by property owners continues to be satisfactory. There were 112 grants issued during the year, comprising 3 discretionary grants and 109 standard grants.

Since the scheme commenced 1,188 grants have been issued consisting of 172 discretionary and 1,016 standard grants. The percentage of rented houses for which grants are given remains high (as distinct from owner-occupied dwellings).

One fifth of the premises which were built before the 1939-45 War have had improvement grants issued by the Council.

For the third successive year tenants made use of the compulsory provisions of the 1964 Housing Act requiring the Council to serve improvement notices on the owners of their privately rented houses. Eighteen such representations were made in 1968. A total of 91 applications have been made under this Act and the position to date is as follows :

Improvement works completed	...	...	...	...	37
Improvement grants applied for, but work not yet carried out	...	...	...	...	21
Notices served by landlords for the Council to purchase the property	...	...	...	...	15

Preliminary or Improvement Notices served with no further action at 31st December	...	...	...	17
Application not proceeded with	...	...	...	1
			Total ...	91

The Council have accepted all the 15 Purchase Notices served on them by the house-owners concerned. A number of the dwellings are now the property of the local authority and the sale price of the remaining houses is being negotiated per the District Valuer.

No work has as yet had to be carried out by the Council on compulsory improvements in default of the owner. When the twelve months allowed in the Notice has expired the landlord has applied for and received a loan from the local authority for the other half of the improvement costs involved in addition to the standard grant allowance.

There have been no official improvement areas declared under the 1964 Housing Act. The Government White Paper on 'Old Houses into New Homes' indicates that a change is to be anticipated in the legislation affecting improvements and improvement areas. If the resulting Act of Parliament is similar in content to the White Paper the modernising of older property should receive a good impetus.

SECTION 'E'

INSPECTIONS OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES FOOD SUPPLY

Meat, Milk and Other Foods

The three private slaughterhouses continued in operation throughout the year. One slaughterhouse is situated at Goldthorpe, one at Thurnscoe and the other at Bolton-on-Dearne. They were all relicensed as complying with the Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations.

No evidence of tuberculosis was found in any carcase or organs of any animal slaughtered for food in the district. This is the second year that this has been recorded, the previous occasion being for 1966. One beast's carcase was submitted to refrigeration treatment due to tape-worm cyst infection.

Raw untreated milk is now sold within the district from two sources: one of these is a local farmer, the other a Dairy Company. There were seven samples of milk submitted to the public health laboratory for the presence of *Brucella Abortus* and the analyses proved to be negative. Two of the samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test but follow up samples proved to be satisfactory. This particular milk is sold under the correct designation 'tuberculin tested'.

Food Premises

The total number of food premises within the Dearne is 215 made up as follows: Butchers 30; General Shops 79; Greengrocers 16; Confectioners 7; Fried Fish and Chip Shops 22; Bakeries 8; Off Licensed Shops 10; Public Houses 13; Clubs 17; Chemists 7; (Food Hawkers are mentioned later in the Report.) The number of food shops tends to decrease slightly each year.

Of the foregoing 215 premises, 94 are registered for the sale of ice-cream under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. There is now no ice-cream manufactured within the Dearne Area. 17 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausage, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955. Three premises are licensed as slaughterhouses.

There are no poultry processing premises or egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

Inspection of Food Premises

546 visits were paid to food premises during the year, 367 to slaughterhouses and 179 to other food premises. Minor infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations have been dealt with by informal action.

Registration of Hawkers of Food and their Premises.

Section 76, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951

There are 42 food hawkers currently in business within the Dearne Area who are registered by the Local Authority.

Fourteen food storage premises registered for that purpose are now being used.

Public Markets

The two open markets, the privately owned one at Thurnscoe and the Council's Goldthorpe Market were inspected regularly during the year.

In addition to the usual holding of the market at Goldthorpe on Saturdays, as it was decided to open the market for trading on Tuesdays for a trial period. This did not receive much support and the market is again held just once a week. The timber stalls have become very dilapidated over the years and are in need of replacement, this is particularly necessary where stalls are used for the storage and sale of food.

The Thurnscoe market continued to be held every Friday, some of the six permanent 'shop stalls' are open each day of the week.

No serious infringements against the Food Hygiene Regulations have occurred.

Meat Inspection

Your inspectors made 367 visits to slaughterhouses and inspected the carcases and offals of 1,467 food animals. Details of the meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption and the percentage of the incidence of disease are recorded elsewhere. The system of meat inspection laid down by the 1963 Meat Inspection Regulations has been adhered to rigidly. A free service of inspection continues to be given to butchers.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations 1966 came fully into operation on November 1st 1968. Up to that date the use of wiping cloths in the dressing of carcases had been allowed provided that they were sterilised before use and used only on one carcase and its associated offal before resterilisation.

The slaughtermen are now using either water hoses which are equipped with a spray gun delivering the water as a fine mist or strong paper disposable cloths to wipe down the carcases and offal.

A further improvement to the animal lairage has been made during the year with the introduction of a continuous piped supply of water to the drinking troughs. The supply cistern operates via a ball-arm so that a constant quantity of water is always available in the drinking vessels for the animals awaiting slaughter.

The Ministry of Food control on the sale of animals for slaughter for human consumption was lifted on the 29th June 1954 and private slaughtering recommenced in our area on July 2nd that year. 11 applications had been made for slaughterhouse licences and 5 of these were granted ; 3 of these premises are still functioning. During these past $14\frac{1}{2}$ years, just over 30,000 cattle, calves, sheep and pigs have been slaughtered and inspected in the district without incident of any kind.

It is interesting to look back and realise just how much present day standards have improved in such a relatively small space of time. Since those days cattle stunning pens have been installed, additional water points fixed, improved lighting arranged, separate hanging rooms and gut scraping rooms provided, toilets installed and animal lairage improved. Every carcase has to be stamped by the inspector when passed as fit for human consumption and no meat or offal can be removed from the slaughterhouse until it has been inspected. Lairages must be kept clean and there is a limit on the time that animals may be kept at the slaughterhouse prior to slaughter.

Although the Council now have powers to fix the times when slaughtering may occur this has not yet been found to be necessary. The good working relations between your inspectors and the butchers results in the inspections being carried out during normal working hours most of the time. This does involve an average of 7 visits to slaughterhouses each week, however, to inspect a kill of some 4 animals per visit which is rather a low figure per inspection.

Meat Inspection

The following list records the meat and offal rejected by your Public Health Inspectors as unfit for sale for human food during the year.

Beasts

35 Livers	...	...	...	...	490 lbs.
3 Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	90 lbs.	
2 Pairs Lungs	...	...	...	24 lbs.	
1 Udder	...	...	...	10 lbs.	
3 Hearts	...	...	...	12 lbs.	

Sheep

3 Livers	...	...	...	8 lbs.
3 Pairs Lungs	...	...	...	6 lbs.
1 Mesentery	...	...	...	4 lbs.
1 Heart	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Pigs

7 Livers	...	...	...	...	22 lbs.
10 Pairs Lungs	...	...	...	...	30 lbs.
10 Hearts	...	...	...	...	5 lbs.
1 Head and Tongue	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
					711 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering

20 licenses to slaughter or stun animals were issued to slaughtermen during the year. In all cases the licences specified that the type of instrument to be used be a mechanically operated instrument in proper repair and the period of the licence be one year. 4 slaughtermen were restricted to the killing of pigs only, and the remainder to the killing of cattle, sheep and pigs. One new licence was issued to a slaughterman providing for the licence holder to be subject to supervision by an experienced slaughterman. No cases have come to notice of any cruelty to animals—slaughtering in the local slaughterhouses has been carried out in a humane manner.

Slaughterhouses

Three licensed private slaughterhouses were in use regularly throughout the year. These are old buildings which were improved in accordance with the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 and the Slaughterhouses Construction Regulations. There is one licensed slaughterhouse situated at Thurnscoe, Goldthorpe and Bolton-on-Dearne respectively.

Meat Inspection

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle ex- clud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	311	34	—	812	310	—
Number inspected	311	34	—	812	310	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	29	7	—	6	18	—
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	9%	20%	—	1%	6%	—
Tuberculosis only:—						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the Number inspected, affected with tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis:—						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD INSPECTION

During 1968 one prosecution was instituted for an offence against the Food and Drugs Act 1955. This concerned a Dairy Company who were fined £10 and ordered to pay £3 3s. costs for selling a bottle of milk containing a plant stem.

UNSAFE FOOD

The food listed below was surrendered voluntarily.

Tomatoes	...	...	133	tins	Frozen Foods :
Fruit	...	...	98	tins	Vegetables ... 298 cartons
Milk	...	...	9	tins	Meat ... 362 cartons
Meat	...	...	31	tins	Fish ... 347 cartons
Vegetables	...		26	tins	Cakes and
Fish	...	...	6	tins	Pastry ... 28 cartons
Sago	...	...	12	tins	Sausage ... 24 cartons
Bacon	...	...	114	lbs.	Chicken ... 3 cartons
Meat	...	...	608	lbs.	Cheeseburgers 6 cartons
Liver	...	...	16	lbs.	
Ham	...	...	24	lbs.	
Cinnamon	...	...	8	pks.	

SECTION "F"

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES
Infectious Diseases (Corrected)

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Cases after Correction	Under 1 yr.	Age Distribution						
				15 - 14	10 - 11	6 - 7	25 - 24	45 - 46	65 and Over	
Scarlet Fever	11	11	1	2	1	6	1			
Whooping Cough	7	7		1	2	1	2	1		
Measles	261	261	15	45	36	45	37	81	2	
Infective Hepatitis	47	47			1	3	2	24	11	5
										1
TOTALS	326	326	15	46	40	50	41	113	15	5
										1

TUBERCULOSIS

No. on Register at 31st December, 1968

				Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	...	...	...	106	61	167
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	15	13	28
				121	74	195

No. Removed from Register during 1968

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		Total	
		M.	F.		
Deaths	1	—
Others (cured, re-diagnosed, transfers of area etc.)	...	14	18	2	1
		15	18	2	1
				36	

Additions to Register during 1968

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		Total	
		M.	F.		
New Notifications	...	6	2	3	—
Others (cases restored to Register, transfers, etc.)	...	—	1	—	—
		6	3	3	—
				12	

New Notifications

Age Groups :		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		Total
			M.	F.	
1—9 years	—	1
10—15 years	—	1
15—24 years	1	1
25—44 years	—	—
45—64 years	4	—
65+ years	1	—
		6	2	3	—

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